Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008
Welsh's Trailer Park
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We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well which draws from the Patapsco Formation Aquifer. The depth of our well is 165 feet.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Anne Arundel Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water , please contact Chuck Knight at (410)-792-7483. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Welsh's Trailer Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	< 1		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 2 monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters	N	5	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	N	5	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228)	N	1.9	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (distribution)	Y	2.9	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (distribution)	N	14	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	< 0.05	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di(2-ethylhexyl) (2005) phthalate	N	0.9	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2007)	N	8.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for year 2008 or as otherwise indicated; not all contaminants are tested for annually.

In last year's annual drinking water report we reported that our recently installed chemical feed system for control of pH was in operation. Additional lead and copper samples were collected in 2008. The action level (AL) for copper was exceeded again at the 90th percentile requirement. Water Doctor continues to provide a licensed operator who has the responsibility of operating our water system. We have switched to caustic soda for pH control instead of soda ash. This should help in increasing and maintaining more easily a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. Additional follow up lead and copper sampling is currently scheduled to be completed between July 1st and December 31st, 2010, or sooner as may be required.

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our water system also received reporting violations for the months of November and December for failure to have results of our monthly bacti sampling reported to MDE by the 10th day of the following month as we are required to do. Sampling as required by state and federal law were negative for the presence of bacteria in those months. The system was returned to compliance after results were received by MDE.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call our office if you have questions about this report.